The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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Under the Iron Heel of Southern Textile Mill Dictators

North Carolina Permits Mill Owners To Operate Mills With Child Workers

The children of the textile workers of the south are future citizens of the United States

"Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education," declares Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States, in his proclamation urging the observance of national education week.

"Without this there is no hope for the permanence of free institutions," continues the president, "no hope of perpetuating self-government.

"Despotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand."

The textile workers' children have the right to the education which the president truly asserts is necessary for the citizens whose duty it is to guard American institutions.

They are evidently being deprived of this right by a conspiracy between the governments of the southern states and the textile mill owners who profit from child labor.

Conclusive testimony on this point is given by E. M. Crouch, superintendent of the public schools of Gaffney, N. C., in a statement condemning the un-American educational policy of the state, which permits the textile mills to stunt the mental and physical lives of children by taking them away regularly to the cotton mills and turning their brains and bodies into profit for the mill owners.

"The great state of North Carolina lets children by the thousands leave school when they reach the fourteenth birthday," declares Prof. Crouch.

"In Mooresville there are 70 boys and 43 girls, 7 to 14 years old, out of school. This group of 113 children would fill three rooms and occupy three teachers. But this is not all. There are 229 children aged 14 to 20 years who are out of school. These are of high-school age."

Pointing out that the state allows a teacher's salary in the elementary schools for every 35 scholars and in the high schools for every 20 scholars, Prof. Crouch asserts that the salaries of 14 teachers, amounting to $14,714, are lost in Mooresville because of the children out of school.

This deplorable condition is attributable to the hoggish greed of the textile barons who practically own Mooresville, 89 per cent of the population being textile workers, and who control the educational policy of the state which permits the mill owners to pluck the children from the schools.

TEXTILE WORKERS' HOPE LIES IN TRADE UNIONS

Gaffney, S. C., Oct. 20.—"Ninety out of every 100 of the citizens of Gaffney are working people," declared James F. Barrett in an organizing speech to the textile workers here, "and yet you allow the other 10 per cent to run your affairs, control your lives, say how much you shall eat, what kind of clothing you shall wear, build the kind of houses they want you to live in, and you walk right serenely on, and never offer a protest against the autocratic methods of the 10 per cent over the 90.

"If you would rather have a few men controlling your lives and the lives of your children, then there is no one to blame but yourselves. You are in the majority. You are the bosses. Other crafts have thrown off the autocratic control of the employers. You can do the same thing just any time you want to.

"You will have to do it through organization, through standing together. Those men who are standing your cruel act are thoroughly organized. You will have to meet that organization with organization. If you do not, you will have to go on through life running behind 16 cents a day each, just as you have been doing for the past 28 years."

EVICT TEXTILE STRIKERS

East Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Seven members of the East Chattanooga local of the United Textile Workers of America have been ordered by town authorities to vacate within five days the mill houses owned by the East Chattanooga plant of the United Hosiery Mills Corporation, which manufactures hose. The company locked out the men some weeks ago when they protested against arbitrary and unfair actions of a foreman.

Starvation Wages and Company Houses Curse Southern Textile Mill Employes

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 20.—Low wages and company houses, imposed by the textile mill-owning class, constitute the real determination of leading citizens to keep the mill workers in an inferior status are claimed by the Charlotte Herald, the official organ of the North Carolina state federation of labor and the North Carolina farmers' union, to be the major cause for the continued enslavement of children in southern cotton mills.

"The first reason for this state of affairs," declares the Herald, "is the low wages paid in the textile industry which makes it necessary for the whole family to work—father, mother and children—in order that the family income may provide the barest necessities of life.

"The second reason is the damnable system and plan whereby the textile workers live in the houses owned by the mill owners. The houses were built with the same idea that enters into the building of a barn—because so many workers. Just as the barn is built to house so many horses.

"The third reason is the public's attitude toward the mill people.

"The idea somehow became prevalent and fixed years ago that textile workers are inferior people, and the leading men and women have so often referred to them as 'the mill people,' that there is little interest taken in the opportunities given the children in the homes of the textile workers.

"Yet the cotton mill workers of North Carolina are the second largest group of people in the whole state—exceeded only by the farmers.

"They are engraved in North Carolina's history, and produce a much more wealth for North Carolina than any other single group of people except the farmers."

It is the conviction of the Charlotte Herald that adequate federal child labor legislation, and the United States Court of the United States declared unconstitutional, plus through trade union organization of the textile employes are absolutely necessary to bring even a modest amount of life and liberty to the submerged mill workers of the south.

TEXTILE LORDS' FEAR UNION LABOR'S DRIVE

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 20.—Southern textile kings are shivering over the trade union organization campaign which it is understood the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor supported.

Hitherto the textile capitalists have used employer welfare work, company-owned schools and similar establishments in the company-owned mill towns as blocks against trade union organization.

To a certain extent these institutions created by the low-wage southern textile lords have presented a difficult barrier to trade-union organization, but their success lay in this direction is much decreased due to the educational work carried on by the trade union movement in the mill owners' respecting the true nature of the textile mill owners' industrial, political and civil dictatorship.

Added to this the textile mill owners have used without stint their power to victimize trade unionists by discharging them for union activity.

Textile employers feel that it is one thing to cope with the United Textile Workers of America standing alone, but quite a different thing when the whole Federation of Labor, with its well-known spirit of solidarity and tenacity, swings its forces to back up the textile workers' union.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR INDORSES ROCHDALE COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PLAN

The American Federation of Labor 1923 convention reaffirmed its support of the Rochdale cooperative system for the distribution of commodities and services without commercial profit, and placed special emphasis on the insurance business as one of the most practical and urgent fields for the application of the cooperative principle.

The Rochdale system is recognized to be the most effective method for the workers to protect their wages against the perpetual raids of profiteering middlemen.

"No one can successfully dispute the fact that something is radically wrong with our system of distribution," declares the convention.

"In a great many cases it costs more to sell manufactured products and agricultural produce than it does to produce them.

"It is stated that out of every dollar spent for agricultural products the farmer receives only 15 cents, the balance being used to pay transportation, holding and selling corporations, speculators, profiteers and the merchants.

"The accumulated wealth of the country, much of which is a gift from the past, is crystalized into great corporations which are generally speaking managed by salaried employes.

"Inventive genius has brought to the front wonderfully improved methods of production and to such an extent syndicated capitalists have had to create excessive selling facilities.

"The result has created a condition, in which it costs now, under our really uneconomic system of distribution, more to sell than it does to manufacture.

"That which should naturally go to the relief of the great masses in better wages, shorter hours and lower prices for the necessities of life is really utilized by syndicated capitalists for their own further enrichment and to bolster up and keep going a system that, will ultimately, unless checked, lead to destruction.

"It lies in the hands of the workers and producers, agriculturally and industrially, to end this previous criminal waste which is now adding to the cost of living, discomfort and misery of the non-profiteering masses.

"Next to our trade union one of the most simple and effective means we have in hand of saving much of this waste for the consumer as well as the producer is in the co-operative movement.

"To push the simple Rochdale co-operative system billions of dollars that now go to further enrich the idle few and the enormous army that make up the unnecessary selling power and force would go to the producers and consumers.

"The insurance business is some indication of what co-operation can do.

"In the life insurance companies there is fifty billion dollars involved, eight billions of which amount is cash.

"Forty millions of workers are in force.

"These insurance companies are surrounded by state and national laws to such an extent that they don't fail.

"They furnish millions of dollars to the company owners and employment to a large army of agents whose sole duty is to sell insurance.

"An insurance company run under the Rochdale co-operative system would have to specialize its policy on the insurance laws and it could not fail.

"The economies cost of maintaining the selling forces and the profits which now go to the private owners of these concerns could and would be turned back to the co-operators in the shape of dividends or to a reserve fund, the possibilities of which are unlimited.

The A. F. of L. maintains the American Federation of Labor Bureau of Cooperative Societies, of which G. W. Perkins, president of the cigar makers of America, is chairman, to carry on educational and informational work regarding the Rochdale co-operative movement.

STATE EMPLOYES START COOPERATIVE INSURANCE

Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 20.—The state employes' organizations of New Zealand have organized the Dominion Cooperative Insurance company to provide insurance without commercial profit to all persons in the public service. At an early date the company will add personal accident and sickness insurance.

The outrageous profiteering policy of the private insurance companies operating solely for profit is illustrated by the fact that out of the 700,000 pounds sterling paid up capital of one New Zealand company the stockholders originally paid in but 100,000 pounds, the remaining 600,000 pounds having been accumulated from profits. Moreover, since every dollar of profit collected has paid in dividends an amount equal to the original investment.

The purpose of the Dominion Cooperative Insurance company is to provide for the public service employes and their families the excess charges exacted from them by New Zealand private insurance highbinders.

$2,278,541 TRADE UNION BENEFITS DISTRIBUTED

American Federation of Labor trade unions regard protecting their members and their members' families by means of death benefits as one of the aims of their outstanding duties.

The financial report submitted by Secretary Frank Morrison to the 1923 federal labor union delegates, to affiliated national and international unions paid out during the year 1922 $1,041,501 for deaths, of this amount $1,544,930 was for death benefits to members' wives, $496,571 for sick benefits, $139,513 for traveling benefits, $28,820 for unemployed benefits and $9,617 for insurance.

These amounts represent largely the benefit paid directly by the national and internationals and do not include the benefits paid locally by many local unions for similar purposes.

Old Age Annuity for Workers Provided at Cost by Government

Ottawa, Canada, Oct. 20.—The Dominion government department of labor is administering a system of annuities whereby persons under which are able to save over five years of age domiciled in or a resident of Canada can insure themselves against poverty in old age.

The government explaining the annuity system by Minister of Labor Murdock, who administers the system, it is pointed out a worker 25 years of age who wishes to provide himself with an annuity of $300 to begin at 60 is required to make a monthly payment of that $3.44, or about 46 cents a week. If at the age of 40 he desires to increase the annuity to $600 the additional monthly payment is $8.47.

Should the worker die before he reaches the age of 60 all his payments plus 4 per cent compound interest will be returned to his heirs.

Cooperative Insurance Does Large Business

Manchester, England, Oct. 20.—The insurance department of the British cooperative wholesale society reports that 704,699 pounds (about $8,250,000) in premiums for insurance during the past year. The society carries on all classes of insurance, including annuities, life insurance, workmen's compensation, fire, burglary, live stock, plate glass, motor vehicles, personal accident, public liability, and engineering insurance. The business insurance society has taken out benefits totaling nearly $5,000,000 during the year.

The insurance department is operated without commercial profit, the insured paying only the cost of operation with the usual reserve funds.

British Coop. Secures Big Housing Contract

South Shields, England, Oct. 20.—The British Co-operative wholesale society has been awarded contract for building 299 houses for the South Shields municipal council for 93,221 pounds. The lowest tender in competition with private contractors.

Cooperative Wholesale Packs Own Groceries

The Central states co-operative wholesale society, Sidney Hillman, president of the Illinois state federation of labor, is operating a plant packing brands of groceries under its own labels.

The society, which includes about 50 co-operative stores with 15,000 members in the central states, is under the direction of the Amalgamated interests and is operated under the Rochdale plan. Its largest membership is in Illinois, where it is strongly backed by the United Mine Workers of America.

$18,503,426 BENEFITS PAID DURING 43 YEARS

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—The Cigar Makers' International Union has paid $18,503,426.84 in benefits during the 43 years from 1878 to 1922, according to statistics issued from its headquarters here.

Strike benefits amount to $3,560,170; sick benefits, $1,494,643; death and total disability benefits, $4,053,726; out-of-work benefits, $1,787,272; loans to traveling members, $1,787,272.

At the end of 1922 there was a balance of $245,731.76 in the treasury.

The total cost per year per member for all benefits was $1.26 in 1878, $7.29 in 1893, $9.21 in 1908, $16.38 in 1918, and $20.01 in 1922.

Elect State Judges by Popular Vote; Recall Injunction Judge Usurpers

Newark, N. J., Oct. 20.—"Surely the citizens of a sovereign state, otherwise deemed capable of choosing their governor and law makers, are entitled to a direct voice in the selection of officers to pass on the laws," declares the Newark Union Labor Messenger in supporting the demand of the New Jersey state federation of labor's proposal for the direct nomination and recall of the state judiciary, which in short is designed to cure the unconstitutional assumption by anti-labor judges of power to issue injunctions restraining workers from exercising their constitutional and inherent strike and similar labor controversies.

"Any contrary contention denies the right of a free people to rule themselves," continues the Messenger, "and when coupled with a defense of a jurist's usurpation of powers vested in another branch of the government becomes a menace to that government and to the people thereof.

"What halo is there about a person-ally appointed judge which permits him to usurp the powers of an elected branch of the government and outlaw at will the guaranteed rights of a vast body of our citizens?

"Where will this abuse end, and who can end it save the very people who voted us our branches of government with their respective powers and duties?

"Labor fails to see wherein our courts should receive special consideration not accorded our executives and legislators.

"It holds that our judiciary is subject to the same expressions of popular approval and censure as accorded to the last two.

"And it believes it is high time the people resolved the limits of those usurped powers which the courts have usurped."

CALIFORNIA LABOR'S FIGHTING PLATFORM

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20.—The organized labor movement of California has more than held its own during the past year despite persistent attacks from anti-union employers, according to figures made public by the State Federation of Labor, which now has 275 central labor councils and 626 local unions with a membership of 87,500. The receipts for the year amounted to $104,281.

The fighting platform adopted by the 1923 convention of the Federation condemns the present union-busting attitude of American ship owners toward segment as inimical to the best interests of the country and calculated to drive American seamen into other occupations by the employment of alien and other incompetent labor, and unreservedly recognition of soviet Russia, the farmer-labor political party scheme and the one big union; demands improved safety and working conditions for postal employes; insists upon the removal of the black list against the Groveland miners and tunnel makers' union and condemns the management of the Hetchy-Hetchy power project; declares all oriental must be excluded from citizenship; refuses to endorse the lithographers' union label and urges all unions to insist upon having their checks carry the lithographers' label; approves the United States veterans' bureau; reindorses the California water and power act, and boosts the products of the Sacramento Oil Company, which has signed a union shop agreement with the oil workers' union.

The convention adopted memorial resolutions upon the death of O. V. Twitmire and Robert Fraser, two well known California labor editors.

President Seth R. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer Paul Sharrenburg and the rest of the old officers of the Federation were re-elected.

Choose Federal Judges By Vote of the People

United States Senator Dill of Washington favors the popular election of federal judges.

The judges are now appointed for life by the President of the United States and are generally corporation lawyer politicians whose major business has been to twist the statute law in favor of employers and against the workers.

Representative Sinclair of North Dakota, recently chosen in a special election, made popular election of federal judges one of the fighting planks in his platform.

An amendment to the federal Constitution will be required to place the election of federal judges in the hands of the people the same as an amendment was necessary a few years ago to place the election of United States Senators in the people's hands.

The amendment requires a two-thirds vote of both House and Senate for its submission to the state legislatures.

Street Railway Workers Raise Wages, Cut Hours

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—"During the first seven months of 1923 the United Association of Street and Electric Railways of America secured 100 wage increases, renewed contracts in 46 divisions, and had but four wage reductions," declares President Freeman in an official statement of the achievements of the street and electric railway men during the year.

"During the last two years we have been able to maintain the shorter hours of labor that had been established and in some places have improved upon the conditions so far as the hours of labor are concerned. Our policy is to secure the 6-hour day wherever possible and make every effort to reduce the hours of labor where they now eight hours down to the year."

Union Label Products Foe of Anti-Union Shop

The California state federation of labor issues a list of 20 employers who refuse to operate their plants for wages, hours and working rules regarded as fair by organized labor.

The state federation's policy is that the purchasing power of trade union members is one of the strongest factors to maintain union shop conditions where established by maintaining a demand for union label goods manufactured under union wages, hours and working rules.

It is also one of the most effective persuasive elements organized labor has to induce anti-union manufacturers to permit the organization of their workers in the trade unions of United States Senators in the people's hands.

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The anti-union employer only exists as an economic factor because there are workers so lax in their duty to labor and humanity as to buy commodities produced under the tyranny of anti-union shop dictatorships.

A boycott against the products will mighty soon bring anti-union employers to terms and restore peace to American citizens.

Trade union workers and their families can live by patronizing and using nothing but union made products.

Court Upholds Street Railway Union's Right to Operate Jitneys During Strike

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 20.—The citizens of the city of Columbia own the streets and any municipal ordinance depriving them of the use of the streets is null, according to a decision of the North Carolina superior court.

The decision is a victory for the motormen's and conductors' union of Columbia, the case dating back two years to the strike against the Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company for its dismissal of 21 union men without cause.

The strikers operated a jitney service for a fare of 7 cents against the company's 10 cents. Railway company secured a municipal anti-jitney ordinance that prohibited hacks from soliciting business on Main street and demanded its enforcement. The chief of police complied. The men secured an injunction restraining the city from enforcing the ordinance. The superior court now decides for the union, declaring that the ordinance is an "unreasonable and discriminating interference with the constitutional and common rights of the defendant and is void."

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Free Legal Advice for Needy Persons; Secret Indictment Policy Condemned

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Every city and town should have a legal bureau where persons with meritorious cases but without financial means could receive free legal advice, according to Judge Florence E. Allen before the Cleveland bar association. Ellis also advocates the abolition of indictment procedure, under which grand juries in secret session try people in their absence and charge them with crime, the charge being preferred in what is known as the indictment. Ellis holds that charges of law violation against any citizen should be made in public with the citizen present and with exact knowledge as to who his accusers are and the nature of their accusation.

WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS IN GRANITE INDUSTRY

New York, Oct. 20.—Dr. Coffer, head of the hygiene department of the New York department of health, is conducting a campaign against the Granite Cutters' International Association of America are cooperating in an intensive effort to determine the extent and causes of tuberculosis in the granite cutting industry and thereby to lessen the ravages of the tuberculosis hazard.

The campaign involves medical examination of the men and the sanitary and health condition in granite shops.

Dr. Coffer will undertake to remedy the bad conditions found by the sanitary engineering department's devise and apply a practical system of dust prevention.

"This is the first earnest step from the New York state department of health to help the workers," declares Theodore Koncorner, secretary of the New York branch. "We have a lot of good will come out of this investigation to prevent the loss of life to our trade from our dreaded enemy—tuberculosis.

"During the last six months of 1919 the tuberculosis death rate was 51 per cent. In 1920 for the whole year it was 44½ per cent; in 1921, 61 per cent. In 1922 the death rate decreased to 47. Even now it is stated that the manufacturers have a black list in operation," declares Secretary Frank Detlef of the International Woodcarvers' Association. "When a carver leaves a shop for any reason, he can not find employment in any other shop, the owner of which is connected with the manufacturers' association, even though carvers may be needed."

Detlef urges all union wood carvers to communicate with the Grand Rapids Woodcarvers' Union before coming here for work.

100 Per Cent Service, Trade Unionists' Aim

"When we determine to render service under and all conditions," declares Jere L. Sullivan, secretary treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, "we make ourselves indispensable to employers, we satisfy the public, and we soon have a reputation which spreads to the world that it is a mark of distinction to be a member of our organization."

"To make our union a credit to ourselves and an organization to be considered by public and press as the leaders in our line of endeavor, we must employ our abilities, our intelligence and skill to rendering such surpassing service that the workers in the ranks of our affiliation will be regarded as embryo craftsmen or without qualities entitling them to membership."

In the 23 years that Sullivan has been secretary-treasurer of the union $2,725,251 has been received in dues and $2,571,627 paid out. There is now on hand $194,261 in the treasury, of which $155,495 are in the death benefit fund. The membership now approaches 40,000.

Letter Carriers Make Membership Increase

Washington, Oct. 20.—The National Association of Letter Carriers is prosperous financially and every other way, according to figures made public by the association here.

For the 10 months ending June 30, 1923, the association's receipts amounted to $1,062,842, of which $11,327 are credited to the Postal Record, the association's official organ, with a circulation of 70,000; for the ten months it cost $56,678 to publish the Record. The association's membership of 41,823, compared with 34,106 in 1921.

Edward Gallup, president of the letter carriers, has been chosen a fraternal delegate to represent the American Federation of Labor at the next convention of the British Trades Union Congress.

The letter carriers have a national sick benefit association which paid out for benefits $272,262 from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922.

Government Publishes Seamen's Union History

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has published a history of the International Seamen's Union of America.

The history records the work of the union to change the laws of contract relating to seamen from its organization in 1892 to the present, including the struggle for the abolition of the practice of the manning act of 1915.

The book is also replete with information respecting the union's activities in connection with international relations, particularly in its efforts to secure international co-operation between national seamen's unions of the principal maritime countries, and includes accounts of jurisdictional disputes, and the attempts to maintain war-time wages and the struggle against the L. W. W.

Hours of Service Law Applied to Alaska R. R.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Secretary of the Interior Work has applied the federal eight hour law to the Alaska railroad, which is owned and operated by the United States government.

The law prohibits the executives of privately owned railroads from compelling telegraphers, telephone operators and other railroad employes to work more than nine hours in a single day. It also imposes other legal restrictions upon autocratic railroad executives to restrain them from establishing inhuman labor conditions upon those who perform the necessary work in the railroad transportation.

The Alaska railroad is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. It is 613 miles long and is operated by 1,136 employes.

Constitutional Rights of Free Speech and Press Are Violated by U. S. Government

Washington, Oct. 20.—Free speech and free press guaranties of the constitution of the United States are supreme rights of the citizens in war as well as in peace times.

Those who deny the people these sacred rights, either in peace or in battle, are violating the very heart of American liberty under the constitution, which is the immediate source of power which is none the less a dictatorship because it is operated under mask of statute law.

This is the ringing challenge which United States Senator Borah shot into the citizens' conference here, which was convened to initiate a million-wide movement for the observance of law and obedience to the constitution with especial reference to the eighteenth amendment.

Borah is a peculiar and vicious doctrine which has come to have recognition in this country," said Borah.

"It was said that during the late war, as a matter of fact, the people of the constitution of the United States was in a sense, or in some respects, suspended. Martial law, however, could pass any law it saw fit to pass.

"This is a monstrous doctrine.

"But it was seriously advocated by

FIRST AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

learned and able men, accepted by legislators and executive departments.

"For myself, I repudiate it once and for all.

"No such dangerous and un-American can possibly be accepted by the people of this country.

"Every clause, every line of that first amendment obtains in time of war the same as in time of peace.

"I have always thought that if any one attempted to destroy the constitution it would be from without, a free press, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience.

"But such are the effects of war upon the constitution, such are the effects of war in breeding hate and intolerance, that even in this period today, and have been for six years in absolute violation of the fundamental principles of the first amendment.

"Mind you, not there not for violence, not for assaults upon life or property, but for the expression of their political views.

"But what is even more startling, they are there without any legal evidence with which to hold them.

"I would count myself a whining hypocrite to come here to insist upon the observance of the eighteenth amendment and remain silent upon the utter disregard of the first amendment."

Card-Member Unionists and Good Union Men

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—"The difference between a good, honest union man and a so-called card member only is as great as day and night, as hot and cold, and as high and low above the earth," declares the International Steam Engineer, the official organ of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, in urging the striking trade unionists to give 100 per cent support to the strike and petition for return.

"The honest man is in the union to put into it everything he can. The card man is in the union to get out of it all he can.

"It behooves the honest man to stir himself to fully grasp his unholy sense his individual responsibility.

"In order to discharge your duty it is most important that you keep yourself well informed regarding the mission of the labor movement and be ever ready to defend its principles and explain its fundamental program.

"To score in the labor game we must be actively in the game and keep on keeping everlastingly active in its behalf."

EMPLOYERS' SCHEMES TO DISRUPT LABOR

New York, Oct. 20.—"Every one knows by this time that the voice of organized labor, when backed by a power that counts, is construed to be a nuisance by big business. Therefore the destruction of such power is aimed at by organized capital," says the Lithographers' Journal, the official organ of the International Lithographers' Union of America, in a discussion of employer schemes to disrupt labor.

"To them it makes but little difference as to the means by which its destruction is achieved.

"Patriotic sentiment, racial sentiment and religious sentiment is played up in order to make the unity of labor an impossible thing.

"A card unionist does not enter into the personal feelings of its members. Rather he is a unionist because he considers it to play a fundamental part in unionism."

Irish Labor Strikes Against Wage Cut; Resists Employers' Anti-Union Shop

Cork, Ireland, Oct. 20.—About 11,000 carpenters and joiners are on strike or locked out in the most serious industrial upheaval in Ireland.

The trouble was initiated by the shipping federation, which refused to raise a wage of 1 shilling a day on the port workers, who promptly quit work.

The Irish Transport Workers' Union took up the employers' challenge and called a strike in all the ports.

The dockers' walkout was followed by the grain men and other quay workers, who refused to load and unload ships. The carters joined the protest.

In Cork, simultaneously with the attack on the port workers, the master carpenters, master builders and wholesale and retail merchants made drastic wage cuts, hitting the clerks with reductions ranging from 20 per cent for unskilled to 25 per cent for skilled workers.

Eleven thousand workers walked out on August 29, the day the wage cuts became effective, closing down 157 contracts. The employers' association and the union funds would be speedily exhausted and that surrender would follow started the fight. The employers' association listed the workers' power of resistance.

Moreover, the employers' association threw down the gauntlet to the distributive workers' union by declaring that they proposed to establish the overshop principle and non-union shop. The time principle and non-union shop. The Irish union of distributive workers and clerks replied with the ultimatum that the members will not work overtime if by so doing a proportion of the employes are dismissed, and it refuses to work with non-union labor.